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CLEVELAND ON SILVER.

In response to an invitation from citizens of Chicago President Cleveland wrote:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13, 1895.—To Messrs. Wm. T. Baker, G. W. Smith, John A. Roche, T. W. Harvey, David Kelly and H. S. Robins: Gentlemen:—I am much gratified by the exceedingly kind and complimentary invitation you have tendered me on behalf of many citizens of Chicago to be their guest at a gathering in the interest of sound money and wholesome financial doctrine.

My attachment to this cause is so great and I know so well the hospitality and kindness of the people of Chicago, that my personal inclination is strongly in favor of accepting your flattering invitation; but my judgment and my estimate of the propriety of my official place oblige me to forego the enjoyment of participating in the occasion you contemplate.

I hope, however, the event will mark the beginning of an earnest and aggressive effort to disseminate among the people safe and prudent financial ideas. Nothing more important can engage the attention of patriotic citizens, because nothing is so vital to the welfare of our fellow-countrymen and to the strength, prosperity and honor of our nation.

The situation confronting us is a demand that those who appreciate the importance of this subject and those who ought to be the first to see impending danger should no longer remain indifferent or overconfident.

If the sound money sentiment abroad in the land is to save us from mischief and disaster it may be crystallized and made immediately active. It is dangerous to overlook the fact that a large number of our people with scant opportunity, thus far, to examine the question in all its aspects, have nevertheless been ingeniously pressed with specious suggestions, which in this time of misfortune and depression find willing listeners, prepared to give credence to any scheme which is plausibly presented as a remedy for their unfortunate condition. What is now needed more than anything else is a plain and simple presentation of the argument in favor of sound money.

In other words it is a time for the American people to reason together as members of a great nation which can promise them a continuance of protection and safety only so long as its solvency is unsuspected and honor unsullied and the soundness of its money unquestioned. These things are ill changed for the illusions of a debased currency and a groundless hope of advantages by a discharge of our financial credit and commercial standing among the nations of the world.

If our people were isolated from all others and if the question of our currency could be treated without regard to our relations to other countries, its character would be a matter of comparatively little importance. If the American people were only concerned in the maintenance of their precious life among themselves they might return to old days of barter and in this primitive manner acquire from each other the materials to supply the wants of their existence. But if American civilization were satisfied with this it would abjectly fall in its high and noble mission.

In these restless days the farmer is tempted by the assurance that though our currency may be debased, redundant and uncertain, such a situation will improve the price of his products. Let us remind him that he must buy as well as sell; that his dreams of plenty are shaded by the certainty that if the price of the things he has to sell is nominally enhanced, the cost of the things he must buy will not remain stationary; that the best prices which cheap money procures are unsubstantial and elusive and that even if they were real and palpable, he must necessarily be left far behind in the race for their enjoyment.

It ought not to be difficult to convince the wage-earner that if there were benefits arising from a degenerated currency they would reach him least of all and last of all. In an unhealthy stimulation of prices an increased cost of all the needs of his home must be long his portion, while he is at the same time vexed with vanishing visions of increased wages and an easier lot. The pages of history and experience are full of this lesson.

An insidious attempt is made to create a prejudice against the advocates of a safe and sound currency by the insinuations more or less, directly made, that they belong to financial and business classes, and are, therefore, not only out of sympathy with the common people of the land; but for selfish and wicked purposes are willing to sacrifice the interests of those outside their circle.

currency may, in a sense, be invested with a greater or less importance to individuals, according to their condition and circumstances.

It is, however, only a difference in degree, since it is utterly impossible that anyone in our broad land, rich or poor, whatever may be his occupation, and whether dwelling in a center of finance and commerce, or in a remote corner of our domain, can be really benefited by a financial scheme, not alike beneficial to all our people, or that anyone should be excluded from a common and universal interest in a safe character and value of the currency of the country.

In our relation to this question we are all in business, for we all buy and sell; so we all have to do with financial operations, for we all earn money and spend it. We cannot escape our interdependence. Merchants and dealers are in every neighborhood, and each has his shops and manufactories. Wherever the wants of man exist, business and finance in some degree are found, related in one direction to those who want they supply, and in another to the more extensive business and finance to which they are tributary. A fluctuation in prices at the seaboard is known the same day or hour in the remotest hamlet. The discredit or depreciation in financial centers of any form of money in the hands of the people is a signal of immediate loss everywhere.

It reckless discontent and wild experiment should sweep our currency from its safe support, the most defenseless of all who suffer in this time of distress and national discredit will be the poor, as they reckon their loss in their scanty support, and the laborer and workman, as he sees the money he has received for his toil shrink and shiver in his hand when he tenders it for the necessities to supply his humble home.

Disguise it as we may, the line of battle is drawn between the forces of safe currency and those of silver monometallism.

I will not believe that if our people are afforded an intelligent opportunity for the sober second thought they will sanction schemes that, however cloaked, mean disaster and confusion, nor that they will consent, by undermining the foundation of a safe currency, to endanger the beneficent character and purposes of their government.

Yours very truly,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

METHOD OF ADVERTISING.

Charles Austin Bates.
The down town terminus of the Third Avenue elevated road in New York is exactly opposite the entrance to the Brooklyn bridge. As one comes down the stairway from the elevated, or comes out of the bridge entrance, he is met by a number of newboys, each one crying his papers and at the same time, holding out his hand in the hope of receiving the paper which you are through with. These papers are either sold again, or are returned to the newspaper offices as unsold copies.

There is as much difference in the methods of these newboys as there is in those of business men who advertise. Some of the boys push to the front and seem to catch the eye of almost everybody. There is another kind of boy who stands a little bit in the background, but who still reaches out his hand. Out on the edge are some of the smaller, weaker and less energetic boys, and beyond them, are some who take no interest in the proceedings at all, who receive few papers and sell few. The boy who asks oftenest and keeps most persistently in the foreground, is the boy who gets the most papers.

The advertiser who keeps his business prominently before people and asks courteously and persistently for their trade is the one who will get the most business. The man who is nearly as energetic will get the business that is left, and the one who stands around on the edge with his hands in his pockets may very reasonably and justly expect to get "what the boy shot at."

Advertising reduced to its lowest terms is merely asking people for their trade. That's all there is of it. A business man wants trade in some particular line. If it is a good line and if he understands it and runs his business properly, it is only a question of asking enough people and asking them often. In the dull season when comparatively few people are buying anything the advertising should be increased as the number of possible buyers decreases. It is easier to sell \$10 worth of goods among a thousand people than it is to sell that much among one hundred people. If there are only one hundred to work on, work them hard.

GETTING IT.

From the Indianapolis Journal.
"Fact is," said the one man, "I married because I was lonely, as much as for any other reason. To put it tersely, I married for sympathy."
"Well," said the other man, "you have mine."

CAPITOL OF MISSOURI.

Should the people of Missouri declare by their votes to be cast in 1896 that the state capital shall be removed from Jefferson City to Sedalia, this latter point will be the fourth at which Missouri legislators have met and deliberated in Missouri's history as a territory and state.

The first of these places was St. Louis, the second St. Charles, the third Jefferson City. Is Sedalia now destined to achieve fame as the capital city of new and Imperial Missouri?

The history of the capital changes of the state is an especially interesting one. In view of the proposed further change its presentation for general study just now is peculiarly timely.

On June 4, 1812, Missouri was organized into a territory by act of congress. A governor and a general assembly were specified as its executive and legislative forces, the latter to meet annually in the "town of St. Louis." On October 1, 1812, Gov. Clark, issued a proclamation reorganizing the territorial districts into the five counties of St. Charles, St. Louis, Ste. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau and New Madrid, and ordering an election to be held on the second Monday in November following for a delegate to congress and members of the territorial house of representatives. Under this election the first general assembly met on Dec. 7, 1812, in the house of Joseph Robidoux, about where Main street now runs, between Walnut and Elm, in St. Louis. John B. C. Lucas, one of the territorial judges, administered the oath of office, and William C. Carr was elected speaker.

The last meeting of the general assembly held in St. Louis was in September, 1820. The Territory of Missouri was then about to be admitted to statehood, and among the acts passed at this session was one fixing the seat of government at St. Charles until Oct. 1, 1820, when it was to be moved to Jefferson City. This change of location had been decided upon in order that the state capital should be in as central a location as possible. For the purpose of establishing this central locality a survey of the state from north to south and from east to west had been made. It was found that the geographical center of the state was at a point now known as Centertown, in Cole county, but it was desirable that the capital should be on the river. Jefferson City, about ten miles west of Centertown, was chosen. Now should Sedalia be named such choice would move the state capital an additional seventy miles due west.

In admitting Missouri to the union as a state the United States government donated four sections, or about 2,560 acres of land in and about Jefferson City. In convention July 19, 1820, the citizens of the new state adopted an ordinance accepting the proposition of the government, saying, "We do accept the four sections of land referred to for the purpose of a permanent seat of government and do ordain, decree and declare this ordinance shall be irrevocable." The land was divided into lots and sold to the citizens of Jefferson City. The money paid for this real estate was used to build the original capitol on its present site. The center portion of the building was erected at that time, and the north and south wings added in 1837, under Gov. Marmaduke. The cost of the original building is claimed to have been \$500,000 and the wings \$300,000, making \$800,000 in all. Every foot of ground upon which the city of Jefferson now stands was included in the original land grant.

The claim is now made by Jefferson City that the capital cannot be removed without compensation for the money paid for the city lots, as the government contract of acceptance read "irrevocable" and the statute established the capital at Jefferson City "forever." As, however, the voice of the people is law, the vote to be taken in 1896 will definitely settle this question.

From 1820 to 1826, therefore the legislature of Missouri met at St. Charles. During this time the state buildings were in course of erection at Jefferson City, and the sale of lots at the new capital was under way. The first sale took place in May, 1823, with Maj. Josiah Ramsey, Jr., J. P. Gordon and Mr. Adam Hope acting as trustees for the state. There were but two families residing in the place, those of Maj. Josiah Ramsey, Jr., and Mr. William Jones. In 1823 the building of a brick state house was let to Daniel Colgan, but was afterwards transferred to James Dunnica of Kentucky, who built the capitol at the bid of \$25,000.

The building being completed on time, the legislature assembled for the first time in Jefferson City on Monday, Nov. 20, 1826. The capitol was a rectangular brick structure, two stories in height and architecturally bald and severe. On the first floor the representatives met, with the senate on the second. On

Dec. 29, 1826, this legislature re-elected Hon. Thomas H. Benton United States senator for six years and thrice afterwards he was re-elected to the same high office.

On the night of Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1837, the capitol, then occupying the site now occupied by the governor's mansion, was burned to the ground, causing the loss of all the records in the office of the secretary of state. About one-half of the state library and all the bonds, original acts of the legislature, and other important state records, were also destroyed. From that time until 1840 the legislature met in the building now used as a court house.

The present state capitol, completed in 1840, was begun in 1838. It cost about \$350,000, and the stone for the building was taken from the bluffs along the line of the Pacific railroad in front of the city. No addition has been made save that of the wings in the late Gov. Marmaduke's time, already mentioned. The limestone for the pillars of the capital came from Callaway county. The architect of the building was Mr. Stephen Hills, who afterwards built the State University at Columbia.

The present executive mansion was built during the administration of the late Gov. B. Gratz Brown, 1870-72, who was its first occupant. It is a handsome brick building of rather plain style of architecture, and stands in the midst of large and beautiful grounds but a short distance east of the capitol building. The only remaining state building that would be affected by the removal of the capital is the supreme court building, in the capitol grounds. This structure is small and plain, and its building was begun in 1870 and finished in 1881.

THE DISTRICT SCHOOL.

To the Editor of this paper:
In expressing our thoughts on a subject it is natural for us to make prominent the idea of advancement on that subject. Hence, in speaking of the public schools of today, and of the progress and experience of a few years in the school room our thought, of course, is the advancement.

We have a better school system, a better educated patronage and, it is to be hoped, a better educated corps of teachers. We think and hope that it is not the distant and central Missouri when the employing of other than a worthy and wide-awake teacher will be an exception.

The facilities are now within the reach of the teacher to fit himself for the important task of training the young mind and keeping himself fitted. The much abused and the none the less neglected Teacher's Institute is a means that no district teacher can afford to dispense with. We have not room here to discuss its merits, but will say to the teacher, make your own mind and keep it open.

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There is not a teacher perhaps in the country that is not aware of the liberal offer made to teachers by the faculty of the University, and then when we consider the thousands of district teachers in the state and compare with it the small number who are availing themselves of this teachers' course, we are persuaded that the advancement is not what it should be.

But apart from this, new methods are being practiced that make school work more pleasant and so facilitate work that the pupil may obtain in one year under the newer methods what it requires two years to learn, and less perfectly, under the old. As to text-book in use now, we can not give it the credit that many do for, being an improvement on the old; it is true that in many respects the Missouri text-books have advantages while in others they are inferior to those which they have displaced. As to the adopted reader, we are not borrowing thought when we agree with and copy the expression of Prof. W. H. C. of Kansas City public schools, who said in substance this, in article in the *Missouri School Journal*, that the matter contained in these books is light and trashy when compared with McGuffey's old series of readers. So also we may object to other matter contained in the adopted books, but the province of the teacher is not to stand and complain at his tools but to go to work and make the best of it under the circumstances. We need not confine our selves to the text to the detriment of our pupils. It was not the intention of the learned and honorable school book commission that the teachers of Missouri should for five years use just the lesson that was numbered as "Lesson No. 1," for the first recitation and "Lesson No. 2," for the second, and so on, in the exact order and according to the method suggested by the author, but they intended for us, as intelligent workmen, to take those tools and by using such common sense and information as we were supposed to have at our disposal, work uniformly, and not have in the same school room three or four different authors, and arithmetics from "Smiley" down to the present.

Teachers, we have it in our power to make the school better; let us do it. Let us attend the remainder of the teachers' course at the University, then the summer course for teachers to the time of the beginning of the county normal institutes and then those institutes. Let us arm ourselves in the fall with a full library of text-books. Let us go to school in the morning knowing more about the lesson than we can consistently expect the pupil to know.

Let us teach that we may expect the pupil to learn. Let us do our whole, thoughtful duty, regardless of who gets the next school in the district, and we will make for ourselves more peace of mind and for our employers a return for the wages paid us.

ONE WHO HAS TAUGHT.

IN OUR OWN STATE.

Brookfield will vote on an extension of its waterworks.

Richmond intends to have telephone service right away.

It cost Jack Herring \$82.55 to steal a few turkeys at Eagleville.

Gallatin is proceeding to supply itself with telephone service.

The city council is opening a number of new streets in Albany.

The Maryville Daily Democrat has been enlarged to a seven column sheet.

W. J. Jamesport, committed suicide recently.

A little boy is very ill in Hannibal from three vaccinations, all of which took effect.

Vaccination only took effect on three of four persons out of 200 in Charleston.

Andrew county is developing one of the largest fruit raising sections of the country.

Two hundred families left Walkerton, Ind., on the 10th inst., to seek homes in Missouri.

The last forty acres of government land was homesteaded in Greene county last Friday.

Smallpox is raging to an alarming extent in Osage and some other counties in that section.

Harrison county has raised \$10,000 with which it will bid for the location of the Soldiers' Home.

Some of the streets got so dark after night in Springfield that people are afraid to go to church.

Business men of Trenton are now refusing to employ young men addicted to the gambling habit.

Canon has organized an anti-swearing society of large proportions. They all now simply affirm.

The average of potatoes planted in the western part of Ray county this season will double that of last year.

Two white girls were convicted of vagrancy in Sedalia, and sent to jail for forty-five and ninety days, respectively.

Will Henry, a young man of twenty two, suddenly disappeared from his home in Trenton. It is feared his mind is wrong.

A Trenton church member objected to hanging a chandelier in the church because nobody in the congregation could play on it.

George Perry, the Rock Island porter shot by a negro tramp, while on duty last Thursday, died at his home in Trenton.

The assets of the defunct Johnson county savings bank will only reach \$36,000 as appraised, while the deposits were \$45,000.

Miss Annie Owens travels over the state selling chewing-gum by wholesale for a St. Louis firm. She is popular with the girls.

Mr. Brown, of Marion county, has sold 331 dozen of eggs so far this season. He feeds wheat to his hens, and they just lay on.

Springfield's new normal school has been plastered over a \$24,000 mechanical lien and the matter will be fought in the courts.

Nevada recently borrowed \$10,000 on bonds and it was wiped out of the city treasury to pay out-standing indebtedness in short order.

The flouring mill in Bolivar, said to be one of the best in the state, was purchased a few days ago by Weaver & Beagle, for \$8,800.

Robert McAllister, ten years old, got tired of school life at Sedalia and walked home to Benton county, one day, a distance of forty miles.

Mound City proposes to surround its basin of water, called "Pool of Sileam," with a fine park which will be a thing of beauty and pleasure.

Every time the Iron Mountain train passes Grant's Mill a pigeon soars about seventy-five feet above it and keeps there for several miles.

Springfield aspires to be truly metropolitan. A "Lexow committee" by the city council is investigating the ways of local jurisprudence.

Hannibal people are all disposed to talk at the same time. To accommodate the disposition another telephone company has come into the field.

Jefferson City expects to remove most of the objection of the people of the state to the capital remaining there by building the bridge across the river.

A. J. Higgins, an aged native Missourian, died in Platte county recently. He was born in a block house in Cooper's fort, Howard county, in 1816.

The Methodists propose to begin a great revival at Richmond on the 28th of this month. Rev. J. B. Culpepper, a noted evangelist, will conduct the meetings.

The Missouri State Fish and Game Protective Association will hold its annual convention and tournament at Washington Park, Kansas City, on August 23, 24, 25 and 26.

Maj. J. B. Randle, a Mexican war veteran and a wealthy and influential

citizen of Eldorado, died on the 10th, aged 75. In the late unpleasantness he fought with General Price.

By mistake, Dr. E. B. Bailey, an old physician, near Bethel, in Shelby county, gave Mrs. James Pence, aged twenty, white vitriol, instead of calomel, and she died in terrible agony.

The Democrat says that if every dog in Richmond paid a tax there would be enough money in the treasury every year to macadamize a street from one end of the city to another.

Hon. John J. O'Neill has charge of the St. Louis and of the Sedalia capital removal campaign. He will sell bonds for the purpose, deliver speeches, and otherwise contribute to the cause.

Mrs. Croker's little boy, aged eleven, was leading a cow home, near Billings, having the rope fastened around his body. The cow ran away, dragging and mangle him until he was dead.

Farms are so scarce in Cass county that four persons rendered desperate by inability to rent a farm, armed themselves with axes and bull dogs and drove James Bishop from a farm he had lawfully rented. They were arrested and jailed.

It is alleged that Jefferson City may apply to the supreme court for an injunction restraining the secretary of state from certifying the joint capital removal resolution to the county clerks, on the ground that the act of the legislature is unconstitutional.

Jacob Faith, who is authority on fruit in Nevada, says he never had a better prospect for an abundant yield of cherries, plums, pears and apples than now. Small fruit will run from 65 to 75 per cent of a full crop. There will be a tall strawberry crop. Cold damp weather is the thing to be feared now. He has less fear of the ravages of insects than he has had for several years past. Peaches are not so promising. The crop will be about 85 per cent in Vernon Cedar county. Mr. Faith has 32 varieties of strawberries, 32 of blackberries, 5 of raspberries, 20 of plums, 62 of apples—the trees now in bloom. The apple crop will be so abundant that to secure full development the fruit will have to be thinned out before maturity.

At the state meeting of the G. A. R. in Macon Louis Benecke, of Brunswick, was chosen commander of the department for the ensuing year. The other officers announced are: Julius L. Briggs, Joplin, senior vice commander; C. P. Hess, Macon, junior vice commander; W. C. Callan, Springfield, chaplain. The following council of administration has been selected: N. W. Taylor, George Webber, Arnold Leck, St. Louis; J. S. Rogers, Cameron; W. B. Rogers, Trenton. Delegates to the national convention at Louisville in September were chosen as follows: Val Barth, Charles Niedringhaus, George E. Smith, Adam Fisher and G. W. Edwards, St. Louis; Thomas W. Evans, St. Joseph; J. B. Davis, Kansas City; N. Wetzel, Trenton; J. S. Rogers, Cameron; M. G. Netherton, Bancroft; J. W. Barnes, Memphis; John B. Tracy, Springfield; E. S. McMurphy, Macon; R. W. Davis, Brookfield; A. W. St. John, Carthage; John W. Scott, Moberly; H. E. Robinson, Maryville; A. J. Smith, St. Louis, delegate-at-large; Thos. B. Rodgers, alternate. Hannibal was selected as the place of holding the next encampment.

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